

Rhodora

JOURNAL OF THE
NEW ENGLAND BOTANICAL CLUB

Conducted and published for the Club, by

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Vol. 33.

October, 1931.

No. 394.

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The New England Botanical Club, Inc.

8 and 10 West King St., Lancaster, Pa.

Room 1001, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

RHODORA.—A monthly journal of botany, devoted primarily to the flora of New England. Price, \$2.00 per year, postpaid (domestic and foreign); single copies (if available) 20 cents. Volumes 1-8 or single numbers from them can be supplied at somewhat advanced prices which will be furnished on application. Notes and short scientific papers, relating directly or indirectly to the plants of the northeastern states, will be considered for publication to the extent that the limited space of the journal permits. Forms will be closed five weeks in advance of publication. Authors (of more than two pages of print) will receive 25 copies of the issue in which their contributions appear. Extracted reprints, if ordered in advance, will be furnished at cost.

Address manuscripts and proofs to

M. L. FERNALD, 14 Hawthorn Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Subscriptions (making *all remittances* payable to RHODORA) to Ludlow Griscom, 8 W. King St., Lancaster, Pa., or Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

Entered at Lancaster, Pa. Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter.

INTELLIGENCER PRINTING COMPANY
Specialists in Scientific and Technical Publications
EIGHT WEST KING ST., LANCASTER, PA.

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NOTES ON LYCOPODIUM INUNDATUM AND ITS ALLIES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

I. A NEW VARIETY OF LYCOPODIUM INUNDATUM

RICHARD J. EATON

SEVERAL years ago, the writer discovered in Concord a small colony of a *Lycopodium* which closely resembled *L. alopecuroides* L. Growing compactly in the midst of an unusually profuse stand of *L. inundatum* and var. *Bigelovii*, it contrasted conspicuously with its more orthodox neighbors. Particularly noticeable were the stout, tall (14-17 cm.) fertile branches, terminated by large strobiles (nearly 2 cm. thick) with long-attenuate, horizontally spreading sporophylls. The spreading-ascending leaves of the peduncle were notably longer and more crowded than the distant, sub-appressed peduncle-leaves of typical var. *Bigelovii* growing near by. The leaves of the sterile branches, both in arrangement and size, were similar to those of typical *L. inundatum*, but more conspicuously denticulate, the teeth in some instances occurring well beyond the middle of the leaves. There was no suggestion of that hairy aspect of the sterile stems which is so characteristic of *L. alopecuroides* from the southern coastal plain where the latter species reaches its most distinctive development.

A more critical examination of the Concord plant reveals sporophyll characters which at once establish its close relationship to *L. inundatum*. Sporophylls dissected from the middle portion of a strobile are 8-9 mm. long, tapering gradually to an attenuate point from a base 1.5 mm. wide, and bear from 4-6 bristle-like teeth more or less clustered above the spore-case, but not extending beyond the middle

of the bract. In typical *L. alopecuroides*, the sporophylls are narrower at the base (0.75–1.25 mm. wide) and are beset with 6–10 (or sometimes more) bristle-like teeth rather evenly distributed from the base upwards beyond the middle, occasionally extending more than three-fourths the entire length of the bract.

Thinking the Concord plant to be perhaps a transient sport or an ecological form of *L. inundatum* with which it is so closely associated, I have kept the station under close observation for the past three years. The colony, consisting of perhaps a half dozen plants when first discovered, shows a marked tendency to increase. Last fall (1930) it covered an area of nearly a square meter and contained several dozen well-matured and characteristic specimens. Obviously, we are confronted with a self-perpetuating form with such distinctive characters as to deserve varietal rank. It is here proposed as

LYCOPodium INUNDATUM L., var. **robustum**, var. nov., formae typicae simile, sed omnibus partibus robustius; caulibus sterilibus 0.5–2 dm. longis (aliquando longioribus) arcuantibus diametro 2 mm.; foliis 5–6 mm. longis sursum curvatis aliquando radialibus saepe supra medium denticulatis; pedunculis diametro 2–2.5 mm. foliosis, foliis multis patenti-adscendentibus 6–8 mm. longis; strobilis maturis sporophyllis ad libram patentibus inclusis 1.4–1.7 cm. latis, 5–7 cm. longis; sporophyllis 7–9 mm. longis e basi latiuscula circa 1.5 mm. lata gradatim attenuatis 4–6 dentibus setisve marginalibus totis inter sporangium et sporophylli mediam partem approximatis onustis.

Similar to the typical form but much larger in every dimension. Sterile stems 0.5–2 dm. long (occasionally longer), arching, 2 mm. in diameter. Leaves 5–6 mm. long, curved upward, sometimes radial, denticulate (frequently above the middle). Peduncles 2–2.5 mm. in diameter, leafy; peduncle-leaves numerous, spreading-ascending, 6–8 mm. long. Mature strobiles, including the *horizontally* spreading sporophylls, 1.4–1.7 cm. wide and 5–7 cm. long. Sporophylls 7–9 mm. long, attenuate, gradually tapering from a rather broad base about 1.5 mm. wide, beset with 4–6 marginal teeth or bristles clustered between the spore-case and the middle of the bract.—Massachusetts to New Jersey, chiefly along the coastal plain.

A detailed study of local collections of the *L. inundatum-alopecuroides* group in the Gray Herbarium, and in the herbaria of the New York Botanical Garden, Brooklyn Botanic Garden and New England Botanical Club suggests that typical *L. alopecuroides* has yet to be discovered on the mainland north of New Jersey. In particular, it appears that the following specimens, now passing as this species, should be referred to *L. inundatum* var. *robustum*:

Barnstable, Mass.	M. L. Fernald,	No. 8381	31 July, 1913	N.E.B.C.
"	"	15851	7 Oct., 1917	"
"	Fernald & Long,	15939	4 Sept., 1918	"
Milford, Conn.	E. H. Eames	5860	13 Oct., 1907	Gray
Tom's River, N. J.	L. H. Lighthipe		1 Sept., 1890	N.Y.B.G.
Shark's River, N. J.	H. Edwards		Aug., 1886	"

In addition, the following sheets likewise should be so designated:—

Sheffield, Mass.	R. Hoffman	25 Sept., 1899	N.E.B.C.
Concord, Mass.	R. J. Eaton	15 Sept., 1928	"
"	"	28 Sept., 1930 (TYPE)	"

Occasional collections from Long Island and Nantucket appear to be somewhat depauperate specimens of genuine *L. alopecuroides*, as for instance:—

Babylon, L. I.	W. N. Clute	No. 360	8-9 Sept., 1898	N.Y.B.G.
"	"		20 July, 1899	Herb. L. Griscom
Nantucket, Mass.	L. L. Dame		Aug., 1886	N.E.B.C.
"	J. R. Churchill		7 Sept., 1909	"

As an example of the confusing status of the group in New Jersey, a specimen collected by *P. Wilson* at Tom's River, New Jersey, 9 September, 1915 (New York Botanical Garden), corresponds in every detail with the best material from the southern coastal plain, whereas a plant collected as *L. alopecuroides* by Wilson at the same locality eight days earlier shows leaf- and sporophyll-characters of *L. inundatum* var. *robustum*.

In general, there are no clearly defined lines of demarcation separating *L. inundatum* and the two varieties, one from another. Apparently the variety *robustum* in its typical development is an uncommon plant. Many extreme forms of the species and variety *Bigelovii* approach it in one or more particulars, but usually resolve into their true categories, on balance, as it were.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW PLANTS FROM OREGON

L. F. HENDERSON

JUNIPERUS CALIFORNICA, var. **Siskiyouensis**, var. nova. Differt a forma typica foliis minoribus, subtus albis; amentis masculis minoribus, antheris circa 14; strobilis globoso-oblongis, minoribus; testa valde indurata; cotyledonibus 5-6.—Summit of the Siskiyou Mountains, near Highway, Jackson County, April 23, 1930. My no. 12483.

Associated with *Juniperus occidentalis* and easily mistaken for it. It differs from *J. Californicus*, var. *Utahensis* in leaves very glandular; berries oblong, reddish-yellow, with scarcely evident scales, 8–10 mm. long. Very few fruits were found this year, but in all examined the cotyledons were found to be 5–6.

CALOCHORTUS GREENEI, var. **calvus**, var. nova. Differt a forma typica sepalis intra et infra calvis; petalis valde inarctatis etiam conniventibus; sepalis basi papillois, non “capillos gerentibus.”—South slope of Siskiyou Mountains, in brushy land or open, Jackson County, near the California line, July 12, 1930. My no. 12809. TYPE in Herb. Univ. of Oregon.

This may prove to be a new species rather than a variety, but it bears so close a resemblance in strongly papillate scales and hairs to *C. Greenei*, which was discovered in Siskiyou County, California, only three miles (on its northern line) from where my plant grew, that I prefer, at least for the present, to consider it a well-marked variety. The colors of flowers are also the same.

DRABA AUREOLA, var. **paniculata**, var. nova. Planta non simplex, sed supra folia congesto-ramosa.—TYPE in the Herbarium of the University of Oregon, collected by me on the North Sister of the Three Sister Mountains in August, 1881, and by many others since. My no. 13494.

This branching form seems to be the only one on the Three Sister Mountains of Oregon, though specimens from Mt. Rainier in Washington are unbranched!

COGSWELLIA UTRICULATA, var. **papillata**, var. nova. Fructus papillis 1-multi-loculatis indutus; valleculae 1-vittatae, commissura 4–6-vittata.—Siskiyou Mountains near the California line in Jackson County, and elsewhere, June 12, 1930. My no. 12614. TYPE in the Herbarium of the University of Oregon.

Found in many places, often with the glabrous form. Possibly the number of vittae varies from the number stated.

DICENTRA FORMOSA, var. **breviflora**, var. nova. Flos cordato-rotundus, fere tam latus quam longus.—Mirror Lake, south of Mt. Hood, where found by *Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Leach*, July 24, 1927. Their no. 1360. TYPE in the Herbarium of the University of Oregon.

I can find no way in which this plant differs from the common *D. formosa* save in its remarkably short flowers, 10 mm. wide by 12 mm. long.

ROSA SPITHAMEA, var. **solitaria**, var. nova. Differt a forma typica floribus semper solitariis; tota planta magis glandulosa; dentibus

foliorum denticulatis et valde glandulosis; setis fere nullis.—Road from Diamond Lake to North Umpqua River, alt. 5000 feet, Douglas County, July 9, 1930. My no. 13238. TYPE in the Herbarium of the University of Oregon.

The glandular-denticulate leaf-teeth are things of beauty. Hundreds of flowers were seen and a dozen or more collected, and all solitary on the stems. From Jepson's var. *sonomensis* it differs in single flowers and almost complete absence of bristles.

RHODODENDRON Leachianum, sp. nov. Frutex valde ramosa, 6–10 pollicaris; foliis oblongo-obovatis, supra glabris vel apice tenuiter lepidotis, $\frac{1}{2}$ –1-pollicaribus, subtus lepidoto-punctatis, acutis vel obtusis, sempervirentibus, rigidis; floribus corymboso-umbellatis, longe pedicellatis, gemma quaque singulis; calyce rubro, 4–5 mm. longo, lobis ovatis obtusis; corolla rosea, imo alba vel albescente, 10 mm. longa, 12–15 mm. lata, lobis tubo aequantibus vel eo longioribus, obtusis, extus lepidotis; staminibus corollam aequantibus vel superantibus, filamentis glabris, antheris oblongis, poris dehiscentibus; ovario valde flavo-lepidoto, 5-loculoso, compresso vel hemispherico, nunquam pyramidato; seminibus fuscis vel flavis, ellipticis, 0.5 mm. longis.—Flowering in May and June, according to elevation. When first discovered in 1930 by *Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Leach* (their no. 2915), only a small patch was found, in the higher Siskiyou Mountains of Curry County, Oregon, and no good fruit was obtained. On a second trip this year (1931) it was found to be abundant in dry, rocky ground on Horse Sign Butte and along Collier Bar Trail, alt. 2000–4000 feet, in the same county; and in this collection is much good fruit of last year's crop. TYPE in the Herbarium of the University of Oregon; cotypes in the Gray Herbarium, Herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum and elsewhere.

This plant seems to me to stand very near to *Rhododendron Lapponicum*, but it differs in larger obovate to elliptic leaves generally perfectly smooth above or with few scales at the tip, though very lepidote-punctate below; slightly wider corolla; calyx red and 3–4 mm. long; pedicels merely glandular; and capsule hemispherical or even obcompressed, very different in form from the pyramidal capsule of *R. Lapponicum*. I take great pleasure in naming this unique plant for the discoverers, zealous collectors and mountain lovers of Portland, Oregon, who have discovered several new plants, including one new genus.

NAVARRETIA Savagei, sp. nova. Planta simplex 6–15 cm. alta, erecta, basi glandulosa ubi magis pubescenti, supra caule, foliis, bracteis, et calycibus glanduloso-villosa; foliis 1–2 cm. longis, infra bipinnatis, supra tenuiter pinnatis, lobis albo-aciculatis; bracteis

similibus sed simplicioribus; calyce nunc lobis simplicibus, nunc inaequaliter trilobatis; corolla tenebroso-coerulea vel purpurea, anguste infundibuliforme supra medium, haud calycem excedente; staminibus paulo longe exsertis, supra curvatis; capsula 2-3-semi-nibus, sed horum unum solum maturante, basi quattuor valvis dehiscente, sed apice cohaerente et apiculata, rotundata sed 4-angulata, 1-loculata; semine magno, ruptam capsulam tollente, ad extremum profunde excavato.—Moist rocky flats, Sam's Valley, Jackson County, which later becomes very dry, June and July; fruit September. My no. 12799. TYPE in the Herbarium of the University of Oregon.

I take great pleasure in dedicating this little plant to my friend LINCOLN SAVAGE of Grant's Pass, Oregon, who, as companion and amateur botanist, has rendered me much assistance. Any one who has followed the above description of this plant will see that it is so close to Greene's *N. mitracarpa* that further study may prove it to be merely a variety of his species. But as seen in Sam's Valley, several hundred miles from Colusa County, California, its slender, unbranched, upright stems; the more numerous segments of the leaves and their more compound form; its more divided calyx-lobes; its rather wider, uncinat seed with deep uniform excavation; and finally its habitat—these all show specific characteristics rather than varietal.

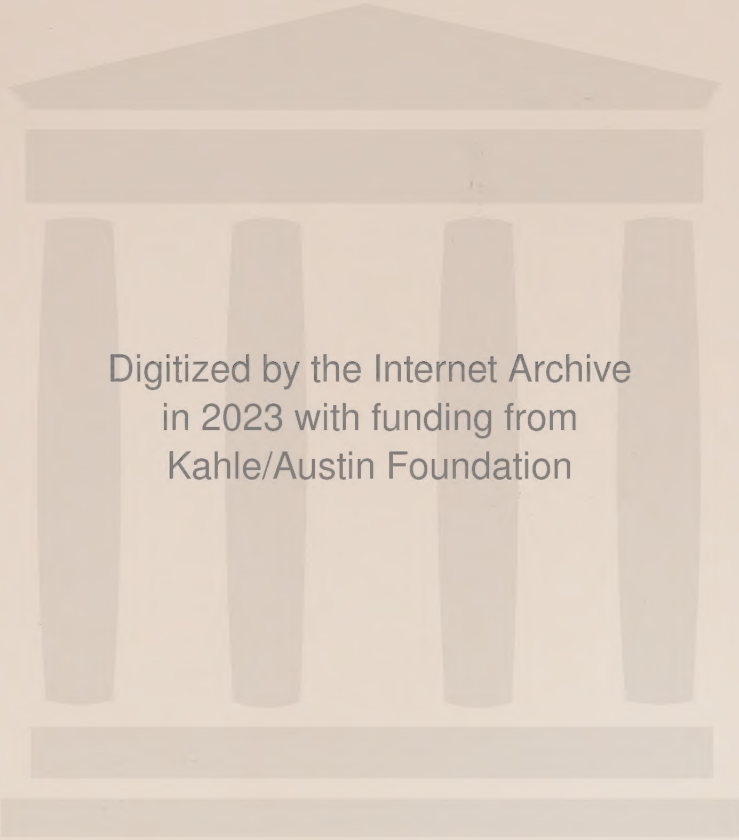
PENTSTEMON DEUSTUS, var. **suffrutescens**, var. nova. Differt a forma typica basi suffrutescenti vel frutescenti; altitudine majora; foliis longioribus, magis laciniatis; stamine quinto valde hirsuto.—Dry bars of Rogue River, above Agness, Curry County, June 30, 1929. Collected by *Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Leach*, their no. 2550. TYPE in the Herbarium of the University of Oregon.

Another interesting form of this polymorphous species, looking quite distinct from typical *P. deustus*; but connecting forms are found.

PENTSTEMON DEUSTUS, var. **Savagei**, var. nova. Differt a forma typica corolla purpureis limitibus maculata, extra glandulosa; lobis calycis attenuato-circinatis.—At middle elevations, Bluffs of Grayback Mountain, Josephine County, July 13, 1930. My no. 12828. TYPE in the Herbarium of the University of Oregon.

It has been apparent to the author, as it has been to most botanists who have studied *Pentstemon deustus*, that it would have to be divided into many varieties, or else species would be made of these forms. In spite of the differences given above, the general similarity and peculiar odor of all these forms would rather link them as varieties than species. In no other variety, nor in typical *P. deustus*, do these handsome and well marked stripes on the corolla appear.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON.



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Photo. H. M. Raup.

RUBUS KENNEDYANUS.



Photo. H. M. Raup.

RUBUS PERGRATUS, var. TERRAE-NOVAE.

FURTHER NOTES FROM SOUTHWESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND

R. B. KENNEDY (MRS. SINCLAIR KENNEDY)

(Plates 216 and 217)

FROM June 1 to September 15, 1930, I was able to collect, as during the previous summer, along some of the salmon streams of southwestern Newfoundland. Thanks to Professor Fernald's study of my specimens, I can report the following species and varieties.

I. PLANTS ALREADY KNOWN, BUT VERY LOCALLY, FROM WESTERN NEWFOUNDLAND:

NAJAS FLEXILIS Rostk. & Schmidt. Highlands Pond (near Crabbes Station). Previously known from Curling and from near Red Indian Lake.

JUNCUS LONGISTYLIS Torr. Mouth of Barachois Brook. Previously reported from the Over-fall and from Governor's Island (Bay of Islands).

CYPRIPEDIUM PARVIFLORUM Salisb. Harry's Brook at Black Duck. The common plant of limestone barrens and cliffs in western Newfoundland is var. *planipetalum* Fernald.

SUBULARIA AQUATICA L. Highlands Pond. Previously known from Curling.

ASTER FOLIACEUS Lindl., var. *GEMINATA* Fernald. Bluff on coast at Highlands. Previously known only from the type-station on Table Mt., Port-au-Port.

II. PLANTS ALREADY KNOWN IN NEWFOUNDLAND BUT ONLY IN THE EASTERN OR CENTRAL SECTIONS, HENCE INTERESTING AS CON- NECTING LINKS WITH THE CONTINENTAL RANGES:

LUZULA CAMPESTRIS DC., var. *ACADIENSIS* Fernald. Black Duck. Previously known from the valley of the Exploits.

HYPERICUM ELLIPTICUM Hook. Crabbes Brook. Local stations previously known, from St. John's to Harbor Breton.

III. PLANTS OF CONTINENTAL EASTERN NORTH AMERICA, NEW TO NEWFOUNDLAND:

LONICERA VILLOSA (Michx.) R. & S., var. *TONSA* Fernald. Crabbes Station. Heretofore known only from Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine.

ASTER PANICULATUS Lam. Near Highlands Pond.

IV. OLD WORLD SPECIES NOT KNOWN ELSEWHERE IN EASTERN AMER- ICA, NEW TO NEWFOUNDLAND:

FESTUCA LONGIFOLIA Thuill., var. —? Harry's Brook, at Black Duck. A European species not hitherto recorded as American. Professor Fernald states that my material is unusually pubescent.

RANUNCULUS GMELINI DC. Mouth of Robinson's Brook. Primarily an Asiatic species, heretofore known from Russia to Kamtchatka, and reported from Alaska.

V. PLANTS HITHERTO UNDESCRIBED.

Professor Fernald has supplied the following descriptions and Dr. H. M. Raup the photographs.

RUBUS Kennedyanus Fernald, n. sp. (tab. 216), suberectus gracilis; turionibus 2-4 mm. diametro aculeis 2-3 mm. longis aciculiformibus rectis divergentibus subremote armatis, setis glanduliferis nullis; foliis quinquefoliatis longe petiolatis, petiolis remote armatis, foliolis valde inaequalibus subtus minute pilosis vel glabratis caudato-acuminatis anguste duplicato-serratis imis anguste ovalibus 4-5 cm. longis basi angustatis, terminalibus ovatis, 7-9 cm. longis basi rotundatis vel cordatis, petiolulis armatis pilosis mediis brevissimis terminalibus 1-2 cm. longis; foliis trifoliolatis subtus minute pilosis, foliolis ellipticis caudato-acuminatis 2.5-5.5 cm. longis anguste duplicato-serratis; inflorescentia corymbiformi basi foliosa; rhachibus pilosis inarmatis; pedicellis filiformibus adscendentibus pilosis inarmatis 1-1.5 cm. longis; sepalis oblongo-ovatis pilosis valde caudatis; petalis fructibusque ignotis.—NEWFOUNDLAND: near Highlands Pond, Crabbes, St. George District, August 8, 1930, *R. B. Kennedy*, no. 445 (TYPE in Gray Herb.).

In its very slender (and apparently low) bristly canes and its corymbiform inflorescence (of only 3-5 flowers) *Rubus Kennedyanus* suggests the continental *R. vermontanus* Blanchard and *R. abbrevians* Blanchard. From them both it is at once distinguished by the very prolonged leaf-tips, much finer and prolonged serration and by the remarkably long slender tips (2-3 mm. long) of the sepals. It seems to be a quite distinct Newfoundland type, with which it is a great pleasure to associate the name of its discoverer, an amateur who has gone to unusual pains to secure a complete series of the plants of St. George District and has brought to light a notable group of additions to the known flora of Newfoundland. The photograph (Plate 216) is two-thirds life-size.

RUBUS PERGRATUS Blanchard, var. *terrae-novae* Fernald, n. var. (tab. 217), foliolis foliorum trifoliolatorum anguste subrhomboideo-obovatis basi cuneatis apice obtusis vel subacutis.—NEWFOUNDLAND: along the railroad north of Black Duck, Harry's Brook (or River), St. George Distr., July 17, 1930, *R. B. Kennedy*, no. 377 (TYPE in Gray Herb.).

R. pergratus, var. *terrae-novae*, as shown by Mrs. Kennedy's material, is apparently lower and more slender than well developed con-

tinental *R. pergratus*, but some specimens of the latter are as slender. In its prickles, 5-foliolate leaves and pubescence it is easily matched on the continent, and its leafy-bracted raceme, with flowers borne even in the lowest axils, is characteristic of *R. pergratus*. In the latter, however, the leaflets of the 3-foliolate leaves are lanceolate to ovate, rounded at base and usually slender-tipped. The 5-foliolate leaf and a raceme of var. *terrac-novae* are shown in Plate 217, at two-thirds life-size.

PATTERSON, PUTNAM COUNTY, NEW YORK.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES 216 AND 217

Plate 216. *RUBUS KENNEDYANUS* $\times \frac{2}{3}$, from the type-collection. Plate 217. *RUBUS PERGRATUS*, var. *TERRAE-NOVAE* $\times \frac{2}{3}$, from the type-collection. Both photographs by H. M. Raup.

POTAMOGETON TENUIFOLIUS RAF.

M. L. FERNALD

IN 1930 I showed¹ that the North American and eastern Asiatic plant which had long passed as the Eurasian *Potamogeton alpinus* Balbis differs in many points, especially in its fruit, from true *P. alpinus*. At that time I took up for it the earliest specific name which had been associated with it by Bennett, Graebner, Hagström and other monographers of the genus: *P. microstachys* Wulfg. (1827). As I then remarked, the name given by Wolfgang was an inappropriate one for a species "with mature spikes 1.5–3.5 cm. long and 7–10 mm. thick," but it arose through the fact that Wolfgang had spikes not yet in flower. The misleading name, it now proves, cannot be maintained, since it is antedated by sixteen years by the valid *P. tenuifolius* Raf. Med. Repos. hex. 3, ii. 409 (1811).

In *Index Kewensis*, Rafinesque's name appears in the italic type of species not maintained and with the query "Quid?"; and the name has been resting in general oblivion, except that Hagström ventured the guess that it "Might be *gramin[eus]* L.—ff. without floating leaves—and *Zizii* M. & K."² Rafinesque, however, rested his *P.*

¹ Fernald, RHODORA, xxxii. 76–83, t. 197 (1930).

² Hagström, Crit. Res. Pot. 279 (1916).

tenuifolius on a foundation quite as secure as those of his *P. epiphydrus*, *diversifolius*, *foliosus* and *borealis*, which were all based on descriptions or diagnostic phrases of Michaux and which have all been regularly taken up. The name under discussion was published as follows:

1. *Potamogeton tenuifolium*. (Raf.—*P. lucens*, M. fl. bor. Am. *nec non Linn.*) caule longissimo, foliis lanceolatis subsessilibus, integerrimis, acutis, spicis cylindricis.—America boreali.

The account of *Potamogeton lucens* in Michaux, Fl. Bor.-Am. i. 101 (1803) was as follows:

LUCENS. *P. foliis lanceolatis, subsessilibus, basi quasi in petiolum angustatis: spicis longo-cylindricis.*

Obs. Nostrate quadruplo minus: foliis integerrimis, non acuminatis.

Hab. in amnibus ad lacus *Mistassinos* affluentes et inde ad sinum *Hudsonis* defluentes.

My memorandum of 1903, when I studied Michaux's herbarium, indicated that his plant of Lake Mistassini was the American plant passing as *P. alpinus*; but only very recently have I noted that Michaux's material must be taken as the type of the heretofore unidentified *P. tenuifolius* Raf. In order to verify my earlier decision I appealed to Professor H. Lecomte of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris. Professor Lecomte most kindly looked into the matter and his reply is self explanatory: "je vous envoie deux croquis *calques* par Mlle. Vesque sur la plante de Michaux. L'étiquette porte l'inscription suivante:

Potamogeton fol. lanceolatis in petiolos desinentibus. P. lucens. Riv. Mistassin.

La feuille porte deux échantillons (A à droit de la feuille, B à gauche)."

Mlle. Vesque's exquisite drawings show specimen B to be a fruiting plant of very characteristic *P. microstachys* Wolfg. (1827) or *P. obrutus* A. Wood (1847); and the enlarged drawings of the mature fruits of specimen B are absolutely conclusive. Specimen A, only in bud, is equally characteristic *P. microstachys*, var. *subellipticus* Fernald (1930). It is thus quite clear that we must replace the inappropriate name *P. microstachys* by the wholly appropriate *P. tenuifolius*. The bibliography is as follows.

POTAMOGETON TENUIFOLIUS Raf. Med. Repos. hex. 3, ii. 409 (1811). *P. lucens* Michx. Fl. Bor.-Am. i. 101 (1803), not L. *P. microstachys* Wolfg. in Schultes & Schultes, Mant. iii. 360 (1827). *P. rufescens*, "Forma angustifolia" from Unalaska, Cham. in Cham. & Schl.

Linnaea, ii. 211 (1827). *P. obrutus* A. Wood, Cl-Bk. ed. 2: 525 (1847). *P. alpinus*, proles *microstachys* (Wolfg.) Graebn. in Engler, Pflanzenr., iv¹¹. 72 (1907). *P. microstachys*, var. *typicus* Fernald, RHODORA, xxxii. 80, t. 197, at right (1930).

P. TENUIFOLIUS, var. **subellipticus** (Fernald), n. comb. *P. microstachys*, var. *subellipticus* Fernald, RHODORA, xxxii. 82 (1930).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

A COLOR VARIATION IN *POTENTILLA TRIDENTATA*.—On the north-east side of Isle au Haut, about a half mile north of the post office, on June 19, 1931, my attention was caught by a plant with pink flowers growing in a field by the roadside. A closer view showed that it was a typical *Potentilla tridentata* in all but color. The tint was pale toward the tips of the petals and increased to quite a deep pink at the centers. No other pink-flowered plants of the species were observed on the island, neither near the sea nor in the interior on Mount Champlain.

POTENTILLA TRIDENTATA Ait., forma **aurora**, n. f., petalis pallide rubris.—MAINE, Isle au Haut, Knox County (TYPE deposited in New England Botanical Club Herbarium).—JEANNETTE E. GRAUSTEIN, Women's College, Newark, Delaware.

HOLOSTEUM UMBELLATUM IN RHODE ISLAND.—On May 10, 1931, Mr. C. A. Weatherby and I found a small, chickweed-like plant growing in the edges of lawns, along the Cliff Walk at Newport, Rhode Island. This plant subsequently proved to be *Holosteum umbellatum* L. which has been naturalized from Europe in the Atlantic coastal States farther south, but which has not been reported as growing in Rhode Island, and only once or possibly twice before in New England. Mr. Hunnewell collected this weed at Pomfret, Connecticut, in 1924. In a note in RHODORA¹ he discussed a former, somewhat doubtful report, by Miss Emily J. Leonard, of its occurrence in that State. So far as I have been able to ascertain, these are the only records of *Holosteum umbellatum* in New England.—W. A. ANDERSON. The State University of Iowa.

¹ RHODORA, xxvi. 199 (1924).

WILD FLOWERS OF KASHMIR.—The relationship between the eastern American and the eastern and central Asiatic floras is so well known that any work which accurately portrays the plants of one of the areas is of interest to botanists in the others. The third volume of Mr. Coventry's¹ reproductions from autochrome photographs, with the accompanying text, has recently come to hand. Here are beautifully pictured members of many genera familiar in New England: *Anemone*, *Thalictrum*, *Aquilegia*, *Corydalis*, *Lathyrus*, *Potentilla*, *Campanula*, *Gentiana*, *Cynoglossum*, *Pedicularis*, *Iris* and several others. These volumes are most attractive and the colors are unusually good. We wish that the beauty of our rarer plants could be similarly made known.—M. L. F.

A CONDENSATION OF GERARDE'S HERBALL.—One of the most delightful works in Elizabethan English is available only to the limited number of persons who possess or have access to *The Herball or General Historie of Plants Gathered by John Gerarde of London Master in Chirurgerie* (1597). Those who love to read Gerarde but who have not access to the original or to the edition of Thomas Johnson (1633) will get some of the flavor, though with many interesting features necessarily omitted, in an abbreviated reprint just issued.²—M. L. F.

¹ WILD FLOWERS OF KASHMIR (Series III). By B. O. Coventry, F. C. H. With Descriptions and Coloured Illustrations of fifty species reproduced from direct Colour Photographs. London: Raithby, Lawrence & Co. Ltd. 16s, postage additional.

² LEAVES FROM GERARD'S HERBALL arranged for Garden Lovers by Marcus Woodward. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. \$3.00.

Volume 33, no. 393, including pages 177 to 200 and plates 214 and 215, was issued 3 September, 1931.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

IN accordance with the Editorial Announcement of March, 1931, that RHODORA will follow the provision of the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature, that the publication of names of new groups will be valid only when they are accompanied by a Latin diagnosis, contributors are notified to see that all new species or other groups proposed by them for publication in RHODORA have Latin diagnoses. If desired by contributors, the Editorial Board of RHODORA will undertake (with charges at cost for matter of considerable length) to have their English diagnoses converted into Latin.

STATE OF WASHINGTON PLANTS

During a partial botanical survey, I have collected a few extra sets for sale at the usual prices. Many are from type localities, especial attention having been given this year to the Olympic and Wenatchee Mountains.

Correspondence invited.

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